ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 8. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1855. WHOLE NO. 310.

A. W. BURTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. DON WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 14, 1855.

R. M. HENRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. T. GIBSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855. t

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,
Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.
March 8, 1855. 1y

Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens

HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine*. All applications will meet with prompt attention.
Office, south end of Court House.
Asheville, May 3, 1855. tf

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.
Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,
Apothecary & Druggist,
Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of
Pure and Genuine
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.
Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by
June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Clarendon Iron Works.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns, Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS,

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

Repairs.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for manchinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, *Agent.*
March 29, 1855.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL
April 7.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by
SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.
Dec. 21, 1854.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854 are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.
Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!
New Spring and Summer
GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of
Cork Soles,
from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of
J. M. BLAIR.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.
Dec. 21, 1854.

EXTRA COURT.

IN pursuance of an order made at April Term, 1855, there will be a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law opened and held for the county of Buncombe, at the Court House in Asheville, commencing on Monday the 23d day of July, proximo. J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clk.*
June 28th, 1855.

MARBLE.

I have now in Asheville a quantity of Marble Tomb Stones for sale, from Cherokee county, N. C. It is finely finished, and equal in quality to the best Italian. Those who wish to purchase can call and examine for themselves.

I will do any engraving upon Head Stones, &c. that may be desired.
june28tf THOS. HART.

Proposals for Live Oak for six Steam Sloops-of-War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equip't, &c.,
June 22, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS for delivering one or more live-oak frames of a sloop-of-war one to be delivered at each of the navy-yards at Pensacola, Norfolk, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portsmouth, N. H.—will be received at this bureau until the 3d September, 1855.

These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Live Oak*," and addressed to the "*Bureau of Construction*," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. The offers must be for the whole of one frame, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a suitable guarantee, the form of which is herewith given. Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, fifteen per cent. will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is fully completed. In all deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult parts of the frame, and of the principal pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the fifteen per cent. as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such principal pieces and difficult portions shall be delivered. The remaining eighty five per cent. or other proportion of each bid when approved in triplicate by the commandant of the yard, will be paid by such navy agent as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price there agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained at any time from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

The timber must conform to drawings and instructions with which the contractor will be furnished, and work to moulds and bevellings with which he will be provided from the United States navy-yard at Philadelphia. The whole must be cut from trees growing within thirty miles of the sea, of which the commandant of the yard will require satisfactory evidence.

The frame timber may be delivered in the form of promiscuous timber—that is, sided straight and fair, but rough-hewed the moulding may, showing a face of two-thirds the siding; the timber need not bevelled, but must be of sufficient size to work the shape of the moulds and hold the bevellings shown on the bevelling boards.

In the measurement, the full moulding size marked on the moulds (which is one and a half inch larger than will be worked in the ship) will be allowed, provided the pieces will hold that size; but no additional size beyond that marked in the moulds or in the instructions will be paid for.

The siding of the stem, apron, fore deadwood, stemson, deadwood knees, stern-post knee, and keelsons, must be 18 1-2 inches; the stern-post and after deadwood to side 29 inches in the largest place, and the hooks to side 14 inches. The siding of the frame timber must be 13 1-2 to 14 inches, and of the promiscuous timber, one-fourth part must side 18 inches, and the remainder 13 1-2 inches.

The throat of the floor timber to mould 17 1-4 inches, at the floor-head 14 inches, and at the plank shear 7 inches.

The midship or dead flat floor timber has a curve of 12 inches in 20 feet; the first futtock 4 inches in 17 feet; the second futtock 24 inches in 13 feet; the third futtock 27 inches in 13 feet; the fourth futtock 4 inches in 14 1-8 feet; and the top timber 10 inches in 17 feet.

The entire frame of each ship to be delivered at the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, to the entire approval of the bureau, and all to be delivered on or before the 1st of October, 1856.

Persons who may be disposed to offer for more than one ship will make a separate proposal for each.

FORM OF OFFER.

I ——, of the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the United States navy-yard at ——, the whole of the live-oak timber for one ship, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, be the same more or less, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction of the date of 22d June, 1855, viz:

Stems, apron, stemson, deadwoods, stern post, stern-post knees, deadwood knees, keelsons, and hooks, estimated to contain	3,600	cubic feet,	at	per foot—$
Frame timber of all other kinds estimated at	20,400	"	at	per foot—
Promiscuous timber, amounting to	6,000	"	at	per foot—
Total amount	30,000			$—

(Total value to be written in words.)

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at ——, or to me at ——, for signature and certificates.

(Date.) (Signature.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantly that, in case the foregoing bid be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the recept of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; in case said ——shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——and that which may be accepted.

Signature of two guarantors. { A B / C D

(Date.)

Witness:

I hereby certify that the above-named *A B and C D* are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Date.) (Signature.)

(*To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.*)

July 5, 1855. 306—6w.

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

Henry Davis
vs.
Elizabeth Davis.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Elizabeth Davis, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*
June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

Written for the Asheville News.

The Music of the Heart.

Ah, yes! the heart hath music, forever on the wing,
Which round our broken hearts a brightness e'er will fling;
That comes alike at sorrow's call and in our happy hours,
And melts upon the weary heart like dew upon the flowers.
It hath a charm for every woe, a solace for our care,
And on the mourner's lonely heart in sweetness lingers there.
And to the child of blighted hopes it doth forever bring
A dream of happiness and hope; and doth most sweetly sing
A song of gladness—of a place of bright and cloudless skies,
Where all the tears of grief and pain are wiped from sorrow's eyes.

It hath its tones of gladness, to cheer the captive's breast,
And to his lonely heart will bring the blissful dream of rest;
And while in solitude he pines for kindly smiles and friends,
Still in its broken melody their forms and smiles it sends;
Which speak to his heart in language most touchingly sweet,
And whisper—though now far away, again shall we meet.
And when his mother's smile in sweetness round him lingers,
He feels upon his fevered brow the touch of fairy fingers.
And then the "music of his heart" will sing a song of home—
The time when he shall clasp them, and never more shall roam.

It hath sweet notes of music to the warrior on the field,
And cheers him, though in battle's heat his sword and musket wield.
And though around groans of men, who lay dying in their gore,
'Tis wafted on the gentle breeze, the happy smiles of yore.
It brings around him gentle words, of friends now far away,
And sweetly sings him of a time, a happier, brighter day:—
The time when free from toil and care and battle's fierce alarms,
He'll meet his friends and kindred dear and clasp them in his arms.
Yes! still the "music of the heart" in tones most sweet will swell,
And sing him of a time when he with them fore'er shall dwell.

It too in sweetness lingers round the Pilgrim's weary heart,
And to his bent and care-worn frame a freshness doth impart.
And when the clouds of sorrow and care and toil of earth,
The united strength of sinfulness, of revelry, and mirth,
Would lower above his little bark and dash it from the shore,
Yet will it hie him to the place where he shall weep no more.
For though the world should laugh and scorn, yet with him there is rest,
And in his heart there is a song which speaks that he is blest.
Ah, yes! the "music of his heart" will never cease to sing,
But round him in the darkest hour a brightness ever fling.

And thus fore'er this little harp within our hearts shall stay,
To strengthen and to cheer us and to keep us on our way.
It matters not where our lot on earth's broad face be cast:—
On mountain top or valley low, or on the ocean vast;—
Alike in every station, in sickness or in health,
Low in the vale of poverty, or on the hill of wealth,—
Its gentle cadence in our hearts shall ever more be borne,
'Till from this mortal casket the spirit gem has flown.
And 'tis my prayer that when our forms lie cold beneath the sod,
The "music of our hearts" be turned to praises of our God.

FLORENCE.

Haywood, July, 1855.

[For the News.]

TO THE FREEMEN OF THE DISTRICT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

While the emissaries of the dark order are, in every direction, both by public addresses and private electioneering, endeavoring to mislead public opinion, will you withdraw for a moment from their wiles, and reflect on your own condition. You are called upon to support a party the most false, domineering, and selfish, that has ever appeared in the U. States. Know Nothingism, which was originated at the North, for the purpose of conferring freedom on the negro and depriving immigrant white men of their privileges, is gradually extending like a pestilence over the South. In Virginia it encountered the good men of the Whig and Democratic parties united, and received an overthrow, which in that State consigned it to the dust. In North Carolina it bristles up, and seeks by delusion and misrepresentation to obtain the victory. It pretends that the Whigs and Democrats, those two great parties which have hitherto held the country in equilibrium, are both utterly corrupt, and that from these the Know Nothings have sprung, pure and patriotic. But it is well known the most profligate characters have found welcome admittance to the order. With them there is no question of morals. On the contrary, they are bound by their oaths to sustain the enemy of mankind himself, if he upholds their principles. Even now, in the Raleigh District, that renegade Democrat, James B. Shephard, is sustained by them, while in a neighboring District John Kerr, the former Whig candidate for Governor, meets with their malignant opposition.—To hear them talk, you would think they were the American people, while by their own confession they are only an American *party*.—They have united politics with religion—not for the purpose of calming the angry passions of our nature, but with the effect, in many instances, of leading good men into the snares of sin. Preaching piety, they practice persecution; and while invoking the fathers of liberty, endeavor to break through the Constitution. From their frequent boasts of being Native Americans, you would suppose they had Indian parents, and might naturally look for the feathers in their heads and the clouts around their waists. But this is only one of their modes of deception. They know that foreigners discovered this country, colonized it, and fought with their native sons for its independence; yet in return they heap slander on their heads, and seek to deprive them of their equality. How different from this was the conduct of the Whigs of the Revolution, who made war on the King of England, because, said they—"He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, and refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither." In reading this extract from the Declaration of Independence, the reflection is obvious, either that the Know Nothings are descended from the federalists, or they are wholly degenerate and unworthy of their ancestors.

A better proof of the demoralizing effects of this midnight cabal cannot be found than that men who owe their very existence and position in society to parents of foreign birth forgetful of their lineage, have shamelessly joined these conspirators, and assisted to cast obloquy on their own blood and race.

In their crusade after office—with a dishonesty calculated to mislead the ignorant and unreflecting—they do not scruple to call naturalised citizens "foreigners," thus adopting the same false opinions which, when maintained by the English, led to the war of 1812.

They are as much opposed to civil as they are to religious liberty. The laws and the constitution have heretofore ruled the American people; but now we are startled by the bold avowal that the American party is determined to take the rule into its own hands. Are we indeed so changed since the days of Washington, and will the despotism we are invited to submit to, be desirable because our tyrants shall be native born? The oppressed of all nations have this pitiful consolation.—Are not the laws sufficient to rule us, and must a native American party indeed rule Americans? When Know Nothing judges shall occupy the bench, and Know Nothing sheriffs summon Know Nothing juries, then will the experiment have been commenced, and men who are simple Republicans, and opposed to secret oath-bound societies, may tremble for justice. Secret signs and grips will be more potent than evidence, till the innocent citizen, falling before invisible foes, will too late awaken to the consciousness that not the LAWS, but Americans, rule America.

A party so reckless and barefaced ought rather to excite contempt than anger, were it not for the danger of their misleading the unwary. But a sensible people are not likely to take false cries as evidence of danger.—They will rather beware of crockadile politicians, who laugh in their sleeves while pretending to weep over the wrongs of the victims they intend to devour.

The Know Nothings have published a Platform, so cunningly worded, and made up of scraps taken from different quarters, that no two lawyers could agree as to its consistency. This, however, is a matter of little consequence, as they can change it for another whenever it suits their purposes to do so. In a country where the materials for writing are abundant, it is not difficult to furnish a platform which must always be subject to the caprice or policy of the party from which it emanates.

The Constitution of the United States is in marked contrast to all this. It belongs to the whole people—not to a native American *party*. The longer it endures the stronger it grows with the love and reverence of true Republicans. It is at once a history and a memento, recalling all the incidents and actors of the Revolution. A thousand platforms may be shattered against its ancient sides—factious Federalists or Know Nothings may in vain assail it, but uninjured and unchanged it will go down to future times, forever guarding and protecting its preservers.

Can you hesitate, fellow-citizens, as to the course you should pursue on this occasion?—On the one side is Mr. Carmichael, the nominee of the secret order, standing on a platform of no binding force or authority whatever, but expecting to succeed by the compelled suffrages of his oath-bound brethren. On the other hand, you have Mr. Clingman, a true Southern man—conservative in principle—defending the Constitution against the assaults of unmasked bigots and federalists, and confiding for success on the support of FREEMEN.

A CITIZEN.

Rutherford, July 24th, 1855.

A lad named James Dillion shot his father last week, in Louisville, Ky., to save his mother from a beating. He was acquitted.

A careful estimate shows that the war in Europe has already cost five hundred thousand lives.

An anti-tobacco using society, with a strong platform, has been organized in Syracuse, N. York.

THE ONE ACRE FARM.

OR, CURE FOR HARD TIMES.

"How much land have you got here in your lot, Mr. Briggs?"

"I have one acre."

"One acre? and here you are taking four agricultural papers, and all because you have one acre of ground! How many such papers would you have to take if you had a hundred acres?"

"Shouldn't probably need any more than I take now; you know, Mr. Chapman, one can 'go through all the motions' on one acre as well as on a hundred."

"A man can throw away money without any, if he has a mind to. For all the good got from such periodicals, you might as well, probably, throw the money they cost into the fire; they are nothing but humbug."

"I pay in all, only eight dollars."

"Eight dollars! enough to buy a tip top barrel of flour and a leg of bacon; and then if you read these periodicals, there is twice the amount of the money spent in time reading them."

"I do usually read or hear read, almost every word there is in them; my boys and I take turns in reading, and one reads aloud while the rest work."

"Complete nonsense! No wonder your shop don't turn out any more boots in a day than it does."

"Perhaps we don't do as great days' work, some days, as some of our neighbors, but I guess that, in the course of the year, we turn out as many, according to the hands at work, as most do."

"I suppose it is out of these publications you get your foolish notions about so many kinds of fruit trees. One of my boys came home awhile ago, and said Mr. Brigs had got lots and lots of fruit trees and such things that cost, I don't how much, and wanted me to buy some grape vines, pear trees, and so on. I told him it was all foolishness, and not to let me hear him say anything about spending money so foolishly. You have, I dare say, laid out ten or fifteen dollars this spring."

"Yes, nearly as much again; I have laid out twenty five dollars for trees and garden fruits."

"Twenty five dollars! I wonder you are not on the town, or in jail at least, before now."

"I'm not afraid of either; I'll bet you twenty five dollars I'll sell you that amount of fruit from those things for which I paid the twenty five dollars, in five years."

"Done! I'll stand you; so your trees will cost you five dollars sure, in money, besides the time thrown away in setting them out and taking care of them."

"As for the time spent in setting them out and taking care of them, it is as good exercise as playing ball, wicket, or anything else. While we were setting them out, one of your boys came to go over to Mr. Moody's where he said it was to be a great time playing ball; and I have no doubt your boys spent just as much time playing, as mine do with our trees; and then something is done, but in playing the strength is all laid out for nothing."

"Well, it don't cost anything to play ball, but trees cost money."

The foregoing conversation occurred in the shop between two neighbors, both boot makers, in a town not more than thirty miles from Boston.

Mr. Briggs, in whose shop the conversation took place, was a man of more than ordinary intelligence for one of his advantages and circumstances in life. He had been a poor boy, and by industry, observation and economy, had worked his way on in life and reared and well educated a family of children, who like himself, were industrious and steady. For the few years past, he had become interested in horticulture, and both for exercise and amusement had turned his attention to cultivating the 'one acre farm.' His attention was first called to this, by means of a number of the New England Farmer, which was put around something bought at the store.

In time, every inch of that acre of ground was brought under the spade, and almost every best variety of fruit had a place there, and the father and sons found pleasure and profit in the garden after being cooped up in the shop till the 'stent' was done, and the exercise was far more profitable than the spasmodic, violent exercise taken in games.

Mr. Chapman, the other neighbor, was a man of the common stamp. He looked upon everything new or uncommon as folly and nonsense, and was ready to sneer at every one who stepped aside from the common track. It looked simply silly to him, to see a man stay at home from muster, or training, or shows, and spend his time in cultivating a garden; or, instead of loitering away the evening at the store, and smoking, and hearing or telling a deal of nothing or worse, to spend the evening at home reading.

Years pass, and Mr. Briggs' 'one acre farm' shows that he and his boys have not read the papers in vain. They have learned how to set out a tree, and how to take care of it after it was set out. Everything showed it received the right kind of food and care, and immediately began to bring forth fruits meet for good cultivation. In a short time the wants of the family were more than supplied, and the surplus found a ready market with the neighbors at good prices.

Those early apples so rich and tempting, when all other apples were so green and hard, and then such pears! they went as fast as the sun and house could ripen them, three, four, or five cents apiece. Then such clusters of rich, ripe grapes—too tempting for the coldest to pass without a watering mouth. Mr. Chapman's family were among the customers for the tempting fruit—first having learned their excellence by the liberality of Mr. Briggs who never failed to send a specimen of his best to his neighbors.

The fifth season came. It was a fruitful year. Apple, pear, peach, plum, and all other trees, were loaded with fruit. Keeping in mind his conversation with Mr. Chapman, Mr. Briggs had directed his family to set

down every cent's worth of fruit sold to Mr. Chapman or his family. This year, as it happened, was a year of 'extreme hard times.'—The boot business was at its lowest ebb; little work and very low wages—and yet the prices of every kind of provisions was up to the 'highest notch' and money extremely 'tight.'

But there was one family that did not seem in the least affected by the hard times, low prices of labor, high prices of provisions, or the scarcity of money; Mr. Briggs and his two eldest sons, all of them had a little 'spare change' to let on short time 'with interest' to their needy neighbors.

One day Mr. Chapman, who was short, applied to Mr. Briggs for a 'half' or a 'quarter,' meaning fifty dollars for three months.

'Yes,' said Mr. Briggs, 'I have a 'half,' or a 'whole' just as you like.'

'What, a hundred dollars by you these times, I don't see how it comes. You and your boys don't work any harder than I and my boys do, and we can hardly get along; we are as saving and pinching as can be too; times is so dreadful hard, and everything a family has to buy is so dreadful high and wages so low; potatoes, a dollar a bushel, beef, fifteen cents a pound, pork, sixteen cents, eggs, twenty-five cents a dozen, and flour ten or twelve dollars a barrel! How can a man live?'

'It won't be hardly fair for me to ask you for that twenty-five dollars now, will it?'

'Twenty-five dollars! What do you mean? I don't understand you!'

'Don't you recollect we have a bet between us about the price of some fruit trees I bought five years ago next spring?'

'Ah, I do remember something about it—You were to give me twenty-five dollars if you didn't get your twenty-five dollars back from me for the products of those trees and things! It will come very handy just now.'

'Don't be too fast, neighbor! I am afraid it won't 'come very handy just now.' That was what I was dunning you for, that twenty-five dollars!'

'What! you don't pretend to say we have had twenty-five dollars worth of stuff from your garden.'

'More than that from that very twenty-five dollars worth of trees and other things! Here is an account of everything you have bought and paid for; of course, it don't include what I have sent you gratis.'

'And you have certainly not been stingy.—Why, this bill amounts to thirty-seven dollars! it is not possible!'

'It is just so; you have had over twenty bushels of apples, and three bushels of pears, and those alone come to twenty-five dollars.'

'I own up the 'corn;' draw the note for seventy-five.'

'No, I guess we will let that twenty-five go. I only mention it to show you that there may be good sense in new things, sometimes. Now I will bet the twenty-five dollars over again, that my store-bill has not been, the past season, half as large as yours, though I have had one the more in my family.'

'If I had not been so badly taken in before, I would stand you; but I guess it wont be safe.'

'We have raised our own potatoes, corn, peas, beans, and all other garden vegetables. Our eggs are always fresh and in abundance from the nest; and for more than two years, we have not been without ripe, fresh, fruits.'

'How can that be!'

'Well, I declare, that is something I never thought of; but it takes so much time and bothering to get these things started—then it is an everlasting job to take care of them.'

"It needs no more time and money than you throw away on things that amount to nothing at all, and with abundance of fruit, you save the expense of a heavy meat bill, which is not healthy in hot weather. No doctor has been called to set foot into my door for over four years past! Fresh, ripe fruits are sure remedies for all ailments, and they are not hard to take."

Mr. Chapman put the "fifty" into his "weazleskin," and left with a "flea in his ear."

Affairs in the Crimea.

The Washington Star contains the following, concerning the prospects before the allied army in the Crimea:

"Among the military men in Washington, it is very generally believed that the allies now have but three desperate alternatives left them. First, to repeat the assault of June 18, with even more murderously disastrous consequences to themselves, as the impregnable Redan and Malakoff batteries must be taken before there can be the slightest hope that they can carry Sebastopol by assault. Next, to retreat to their shipping, which cannot be done without immense loss, unless the Russians choose to permit them to depart in peace. Third, to essay to penetrate into the interior, where they will find on all really important points, lines of fortifications as complete, quite as complete, for defence, as those in and around Sebastopol. That is, if they make that attempt they must reduce a new Sebastopol every fifty miles on their march into the interior of the country, leaving their rear uncovered, too, and making the attempt with the knowledge that their return to the coast cannot be effected except through seas of blood, as it were. One has but to look closely at a good military map of the seat of war to comprehend the truth of these remarks—that is, if he has carefully studied the history of the campaign up to this time."

SEBASTOPOL.—W. R. Whitehead, a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, and now attached to one of the large hospitals at Sebastopol, as physician and surgeon, writes home as follows:

"Events have proved that the English soldier is much inferior to either the French or Russian, and that with certain exceptions, the Russian is as good as the French. *Sebastopol will never be taken; it may be blown up by the Russians.* I have enjoyed a fine opportunity of performing surgical operations, and must remain at the ambulance to-night, because the Russians intend making a sortie."

Anguish of mind has driven thousands to suicide; anguish of body none. This proves that the health of the mind is of far greater consequence than the health of the body, although both of them are deserving of much more attention than either of them receives.

FROM WORDS TO BLOWS!—At Columbia, (Tenn.) the other day, during a political discussion between A. J. Donelson and Gen. Pillow, the latter called the former a liar, and the former immediately struck the latter.—Friends interposed and restored peace.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, August 2, 1855.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Bishop ATKINSON, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will preach at Trinity Church in this town next Sabbath, August 5th.

The Right of Suffrage.

It seems since this new order of Know Nothings has sprung into existence, that all the rights of our foreign born population are to be overridden and remoddled, so as to exclude them from the right of suffrage under our State Constitution, unless they have been citizens of the U. States five years, under act of Congress establishing a uniform system of naturalization. There is nothing more absurd, for the power to regulate the right of suffrage is inherent in the separate States, and is regulated alone by their local laws, and was never delegated in any manner to the General Government. It is a right which the framers of the Constitution of the U. States did not pretend to interfere with, otherwise than to insert a provision recognizing the different provisions incorporated in the several State Constitutions, relative to the qualifications of voters. Which provision in the Constitution of the U. S. not only fully recognizes the provisions in each State Constitution, but declares that the members of Congress shall be elected by the persons only who are entitled to vote in each State for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. This is the only allusion made in the American Constitution to the right of the citizen in the exercise of his elective franchise.

Our State Constitution was adopted 18th of December, 1776, and was in force when the Constitution of the United States was adopted in 1789. The 40th section of our old Constitution states that any foreigner who comes to settle in this State, having first taken an oath of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means acquire, hold and transfer land or other real estate; and after one year's residence be deemed a free citizen.

Thus it will be seen that after the adoption of our State Constitution, and prior to the adoption of the U. S. Constitution, and up to the time of Congress passing a uniform law of naturalization, that one year's residence and the oath of allegiance made and constituted every foreigner a free citizen in our State. Since Congress passed that uniform law of naturalization, that part of the 40th section of our State Constitution, relating only to citizenship, is null and void. But this uniform system of naturalization does not in any way affect the right of each State to regulate for itself and fix the qualifications of voters. This fundamental principle is reserved to the States respectively, as one of the great bulwarks of freedom; and it cannot be anywhere pretended that this sacred right was ever delegated by the States to the General Government.

The right of franchise is derived exclusively under the State Constitution—is independent of and paramount to any provision contained in the Constitution of the U. States. If it be not legitimately a State Right, what can the States boast of as State Rights, or what constitutes this Government a confederacy, as contradistinguished from a purely consolidated Government?

As far as the right to vote is concerned, our State Constitution declares—"That all free white men of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any one county within this State twelve months immediately preceeding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons for the county in which he resides."

This section of our State Constitution sets forth all that is required as a qualification for exercising the right of suffrage in the most numerous branch of our State Legislature. It contains no provision as to naturalization or citizenship. It only requires a man to be an *inhabitant* of the State for a specified time and to have paid public taxes. Any man, therefore, who shall have complied with these two simple requirements of our Constitution, viz: been an *inhabitant of any one county twelve months* and paid public taxes, can vote for a member of the House of Commons. If he can vote for a member of the House of Commons, according to the regulation of our State Constitution, he can vote also for a member of Congress, for the Constitution of the United States says expressly that those entitled to vote for members of the most numerous branch of their respective State Legislatures, shall vote for members of Congress. The right to vote in the one instance *confers* the right to vote in the other. The right of suffrage is conferred and exclusively controlled by the separate States, as much as any other purely local and domestic right, and was never given up by them to the General Government. The power to naturalize and make men citizens, is a permissive and extremely limited power, exercised in a uniform way and for specific purposes—in no possible contingency to be construed so as to authorize Congress to regulate the right of suffrage within the different States. The result of naturalization to a foreigner is simply that it extends to him the protection of this Government when abroad. It can neither confer upon or withhold from him the right to vote in any State of the Union. Citizens of the United States, it is true, are made in a uniform manner under an act of Congress—but the right of suffrage is one thing in North Carolina, and very different in Massachusetts. In this State a free negro cannot vote—in Massachusetts he can, and there his voice may be heard in the selection of a member of Congress, and a white foreigner's cannot, if the State sees proper so to regulate it, for fifty years, although he may have been regularly naturalized under the act of Congress. If citizenship conferred the right of suffrage, a free negro from Jamaica might come here and be naturalized and claim his right to vote, in opposition to the express provisions of our Constitutions. If the States have not the power, independent of Congress or any other department of the Government, to regulate the right of suffrage, all the wise provisions of the Constitution are a mockery, and the idea of this General Government being a Government of limited powers, and of the States having any rights at all, a mere farce.

Tempest in a Teapot!

Our neighbors of the village of Hendersonville are considerably exercised just now about the removal of Mr. Miller from the Post Office at that place, and the appointment of Mr. McMinn. We learn from the papers of that village that a "public meeting" was called on the occasion, and the "indignation" of a portion of the citizens found vent in a series of resolutions, denunciatory of Mr. Clingman, (of course,)—of the Administration, and of what is facetiously called the "connty clique." This last is a novel and refreshing idea! We have heard of the "Raleigh Clique," and of "Town Cliques," divers and sundry—but the idea of a *Country Clique* is "bran new!"—If the good people of Henderson have really taken it into their heads to out-clique and thus govern the villages, we say, Hurrah for the country! Go it, mountain boys! You have often been "cliqued" out of your rights and your votes, and if you are going to set up opposition to the village dictators, we are with you, body and soul.

We are glad the meeting had "not a word to say against the new Post Master." This is a frank admission that the Government made a good selection, and that the public interest will not suffer by the change. Mr. McMinn, we are informed, is a Baptist; so the "Roman Catholic Post Master General," as Mr. Campbell is styled in one of the resolutions, could not have removed Mr. Miller because of his religious opinions, else he would not have put another Protestant in his place.

We have no reason to doubt that Mr. Miller made a very efficient Post Master, and that he is a clever, accommodating gentleman. Granting all this (while disclaiming all knowledge of the causes which led to his removal) is it not one of the queerest things in the world that the Know Nothing party should complain of proscription? Do they expect to be permitted to hold places of trust and emolument under the Democratic party, when the very rules of their organization require them to proscribe, ruthlessly, every Democrat that they have the power to proscribe? Are they better than other men, that their claim to persecute and proscribe shall be allowed, with all exemption from retaliation? Whenever and wherever they have obtained power, it has been mercilessly used against Democrats. Showing no quarter, they can ask none.

☞The Spectator, speaking of the article on our outside page, signed "A Citizen," piously exclaims—

"May the Lord have mercy upon the soul of the man who, for political purposes had the heart thus to defame and slander his fellow-citizens."

And in the very same article these fair and gentlemanly Editors call the Editor of the News "*the great high priest and chaplain of the POPE'S PARTY in this District.*"

In the language of Holy Writ: "Thou hypocrit, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Lockhart Cooper, of Haywood county, was killed by lightning on the 19th ult. He was in bed at the time. He was a respectable citizen, and left a family.

☞The proposition authorizing the commissioners of Wilmington to subscribe $200,000 to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, has been carried by a vote of more than five to one.

Bishop Andrew, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, arrived at New Orleans recently, from California.

Characteristic.

The Spectator of last Saturday, knowing it was too late to correct its misrepresentations before the election, went even beyond itself in foul abuse and slander of those who have refused to join in the corrupt and senseless war that is being waged against civil and religious liberty.

Among other things, a great outcry is made over what, in the exuberance of its fancy, it calls a "Secret Circular," which it says was printed at this office last week. It labors to create the impression that this "secret circular" was written by Mr. Clingman, and that it was unfair and dishonorable. Now what will honest men of all parties think of the Know Nothing organ, when we inform them that Mr. Clingman never heard of this "secret circular"—that he had nothing whatever to do with it! As proof of its "secrecy," it may be found on the outside of to-day's paper. It is a short address, written by a private citizen of Rutherford county, and designed particularly for that county, though applicable to every part of the District. As this number of our paper will not reach that county until after the election, the writer directed us to print a few hundred copies in the form of an extra, and send them to him. Is it not a dreadful affair? Any wonder the immaculate patriots of the Spectator turned up the whites of their eyes in holy horror?

But the Spectator says we gave orders to our pressman not to suffer any copies to be taken from the office. Very true. Want to know the reason? We have known for weeks that whenever we were absent our office was visited by a gang of spies and toadies, who were lurking about, annoying and watching our workmen, and "picking up little slips of paper" with which they had no business. We did not wish to gratify either these individuals or their employers. The Spectator boastingly proclaims, however, that by "hook or crook" it obtained a copy. Why did it not tell its readers something of the *modus operandi?* Why did it not inform the public that the "hook or crook" by which it became possessed of it, makes a member of its party liable to a criminal prosecution? It seems to think the "picking up" of a small slip of paper a very trifling offence. Perhaps in itself considered it may be; but when men stoop to do the dirty work of politicians, and loose sight of all courtesy, and propriety, to say nothing of common decency and law, they ought to be taught better.

Situated as we are, we have both from principle and necessity, submitted to the foul and cowardly personal abuse which has been lavished upon us for several years past. But our assailants would do well to remember that we have yet some legal rights, both of person and property. While we can enjoy these under the law, well and good. When the law fails to protect us, we shall fall back on first principles and protect ourself.

TRIBUNE BUILDING,
New York, July 16, 1855.

Pub. of Asheville News:

Dear Sir—I have not received your paper containing advertisement of G. E. L. Hyatt, "Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.," sent you June 20. If you have inserted, please send copy of paper to me, Box 1972. If not, please state reason why.

Respectfully,
V. B. PALMER,
Per L. G. GALLAHER.

The advertisement was received, but not inserted. Reason why—V. B. Palmer's credit isn't good about this establishment, occasioned by his neglect or refusal to settle old scores.

☞John B. Clay, Esq., one of the sons of Henry Clay, has denounced Know Nothingism and allied himself with the Democratic party of Kentucky. Six out of the twelve Scott Electors in Kentucky in 1852, refuse to go Know Nothingism.

☞Godey's Lady's Book for August is on our table. This excellent monthly maintains its reputation, and grows better with age.

NEGRO POLITICIANS.—We learn from one of our exchanges that there are five thousand negro Know Nothings in New York.

A LOVELY SPECTACLE.—The New York Times of the 11th instant says:

"A colored military company, called the "Tinker Guard," headed by a white band, passed our office yesterday, on its return from a target excursion. They made a soldier-like appearance."

☞The faculties of various first class colleges are taking decided ground against the institution of secret societies among the students; and the trustees of Princeton College have directed the President to announce publicly, at the opening of the next session, that any student will be promptly dismissed who may after that time be known to be a member of any such association.

SALES OF MULES.—The Lexington (Kentucky) Observer says:

"Our enterprising fellow-countyman, Lewis Castleman, Esq., sold last week forty mules, out of a lot of one hundred, for the sum of one hundred and seventy five dollars each.—The mules were an average of the lot only, and were sold to a Southern planter, who came to Kentucky for the sole purpose of purchasing mules for his farming purposes.—This does not look as if the mule market was very much depressed."

Editor of Asheville News:

Sir—I do not propose asking the use of your columns for the prosecution of a personal dispute. I was willing, so far as I was concerned, that the unfortunate quarrel to which this letter alludes, should cease to agitate the public mind.

A published statement concerning it by Mr. Hyman, in the last Spectator, renders it necessary for me, in justice to myself, to publish this explanation; and as he has appeared himself over his own name, I pursue the same course.

I shall not remark on the body of Mr. Hyman's statement. I think, however, it does not go sufficiently into details, in some portions, to place me in a just light before the public—especially with reference to the circumstances alluded to in the "memorandum" delivered on the field by my friend to his, in which was intimated the reasons why, as I thought, I could not "with propriety" demand another fire. As this memorandum was not designed as a full statement of all the occurrences to which it referred, and as without these occurrences its spirit cannot be properly understood by the public, I here set them forth.

Immediately after the exchange of shots, Mr. Hyman's "friends" very emphatically, and corroborated by Mr. H. himself, in more moderate tones, exclaimed that "the terms of meeting" (previously agreed on by both parties) "were violated," "that Dr. Hilliard had commenced to raise his rifle before the word fire." I admitted that I had slightly raised the breech of my piece, and explained that it was accidental. In answer to the inquiries of my "second," the "second" of my opponent replied that they "made no imputation as to intentions, but *the fact was so*," that "the terms were violated." This assertion was reiterated in that and subsequent conferences. Mr. Hyman's second saying at various times that by the terms agreed on between the parties he would have had a right to shoot me down, and made use of the expression in a conference with my second that for "Mr. Hyman to stand to be shot at again by Dr. Hilliard, would be like being fired on by a dead man!" "As by the 'Terms' Dr. H. had no right to be then alive." Being thus met with this complaint, it will be seen how I could not, without a waiver on their part of the breach complained of "with propriety" demand another fire. As no such waiver was offered I considered and still consider that I could not go further, and therefore directed my friends to give my reasons for my course as set forth in the memorandum, and say in the language of that note, then given and accepted: "Dr. Hilliard conceives that he (Dr. H.) cannot, *under the circumstances*, with propriety demand another fire, and therefore, he professes himself satisfied."

I will here further remark that it was admitted on the ground on the part of my opponent that I only "slightly raised my piece" at the time referred to, and by his friends to my second afterwards, that immediately after I commenced, and did put it down so far as I had time, and by both "friends" of my opponent that they were convinced the action was unintentional on my part.

As to the offer of reconciliation, I have only to say that it was suggested by Dr. Hardy, my surgeon, as being usual on such occasions; but without my knowledge of the fact until it had been made to the opposite party, and which while respecting the Doctor's good intentions, I much regretted had ever been made, as I did not, nor could not, have consented to any such course. One word more as to the "correspondence" which Mr. Hyman assumes gave the "offence" to "Dr. Hilliard;" (viz) that concerning the "I" article in the "Spectator" of July 7th. Mr. Hyman is mistaken in his idea that I made this the principal cause of offence, to say nothing of precedent assaults. If he will refer to the paper of that date, he will find that it contains other language under its "editorial" head, quite sufficient as matter of offence for all ordinary purposes. I shall not here dispute with Mr. Hyman as to whose was the fault of this rencounter. The public, who have witnessed the assaults on me, and my manner of reply, will, I confidently trust, do justice to all parties. I have made this exposition in justice, as I consider, to myself. Having done so, and regretting the necessity which has forced me to the course I have found myself impelled to pursue in this affair, I now take my leave of the subject, which only the urgency of self defence has induced me to resume.

W. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, July 23, 1855.

FOR THE NEWS.

BRIDGE WATER, Burke, July 28th, '55.

MR. ATKIN—The active circulation of a report through this community, to the effect that I had joined the Know Nothing party, induced me to deny the truth of said report through the columns of your paper, which I had a right to do; but some malignant specimen, acknowledging himself a Know Nothing, but signing himself "Snow Hill," appears in a recent issue of the Asheville Spectator, with a rigmarole of words destitute of any meaning save one, that is he had little else to do, comes out and assails me with purposely manufacturing the report, in order that I might have the pleasure of denying it; and further charges that I procured the writing of it. This is also basely false. Dr. —— never saw or heard of it, until it appeared in print. The little, contemptible, dark-lantern Attorney knew when he charged me with the manufacture of the above named report, that he maliciously *lied*, and that without remorse of conscience. In fact this whole attack on me by "Snow Hill" betrays a mean, low, vulgar, and despicable heart.—He thought only of creating the impression abroad that I was an ignorant tool, like some they employ, and that I was ignorant of what I was saying when I wrote my Card. By saying that my joining would have driven fifty men out of the Order, he intended to say, or create the impression, that I am a man of dangerous and unreliable character. This will be apparent from his language. Why this? Was he afraid to take me in; if so, for what? Was he afraid to acquaint me with the secrets of their hellish conspiracy against Republican freedom—against the free exercise of the elective franchise—against religious toleration—against equal rights, and equal privileges? If so, why did he stoop so low as to notice me?

I shall take leave of Mr. "Snow Hill" with a slight reference to his sixth question in the first series, viz: "Who are you, anyhow, and where did you come from?" Now if he means to assail my parents, I have only to say that the fondest feelings of a child prompts to a defence of their reputation, when contemptible vampires assail them. I will only say to this dirty scribbler that he has a demon's heart,—that he is destitute of all sense of honor, and of every generous impulse.

If "Snow Hill" intends to continue his attacks, he will oblige me by giving his real name, and not skulk like a contemptible coward behind a fictitious signature.

H. P. LINDSAY.

RENUNCIATIONS.

Mr. Atkin—Please say I have left the Know Nothing party, and intend to vote like a freeman.

G. W. TREADAWAY.

Henderson, July 27, 1855.

SHUFORDSVILLE, July 26.

Mr. Atkin—Please inform the Know Nothing crowd, andthe public generally, through your paper, that we have independently withdrawn from the order called Know Nothings.

JOHN TAYLOR.
GILBERT CONNER, Jr.

Burning a Negro Alive—A Shocking Spectacle.

A few weeks since, Miss Thornton, an interesting young girl, residing near Gaston, Alabama, was most brutally murdered by a slave. Immediately after the murder, and detection of the negro, his punishment was seriously contemplated by the people of Sampter county; but after mature deliberation, the law abiding citizens delivered him into the custody of the proper officers, and he was committed to prison.

At the last term of the Circuit Court of Sumpter county, the attorney appointed by the court, in the discharge of his duty, moved for a change of venue to Green county. The Judge, as the motion was sustained by the proper affidavit, granted the application.

On Wednesday, the 23d ult., the citizens of South Sumpter assembled *en masse* at Mr. McElroy's, and unanimously passed a series of resolutions, reflecting seriously upon the conduct of the Judge, and, after having pledged themselves to sustain each other, a portion of them proceeded to Livingston, and took the miserable criminal by force from the jail where he was confined.

On Friday following, after due preparation, they carried him to the spot where he so cruelly murdered his innocent victim, and burnt him alive at the stake.

About three thousand persons were present, who witnessed, with various emotions, the dreadful spectacle.

'We were present,' says the editor of the Marion Republican, 'but hope that we will never again witness a scene like it. The pyre was composed of several cords of light wood, in the centre of which was a green willow stake, selected in consequence of its indestructability by fire.'

'On the top of the pile of lightwood the criminal was placed, and securely chained to the stake. While in this situation he confessed his guilt, stating that he was actuated by lust alone, that he had attempted to violate her person, but had failed, and, to conceal the attempt, he cruelly murdered her, by beating the poor innocent creature with a stump—that while he was doing this she implored him to carry her home to her father, and that she would conceal the violence he had inflicted; he then left her, but soon returned, and after again beating her, he concealed the body in the very hole where the stake was planted to which he was chained.

'After this confession was made, the match was applied, and in a few minutes the devouring flames were enveloping the doomed negro; his fearful cries resounded through the air, while the surrounding negroes who witnessed his dreadful agony and horrible contortions, sent up an involutary howl of horror. His sufferings, though excruciating, were short; in a few minutes the flames enveloped him entirely, revealing now and then, as they fitfully swayed hither and thither, his black and burning carcass like a demon of the fire, grinning as if in hellish triumph at his tormentors. Soon all was over, nothing was left but the burning flesh and charred skeleton of this human devil, who could thus deliberately perpetrate so foul a crime. The horrid outrage was fearfully avenged, and though the heavens were reeking with the stench of the burning flesh, yet justice was satisfied; the law of retaliation was inflicted as nearly as it could be, while the example made of this wretch had, no doubt a salutary effect upon the two thousand slaves who witnessed his execution.'

Outrage in Philadelphia.

Hon. John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, Minister to Nicaragua, and *en route* there, lost in Philadelphia, last week, a colored woman and two boys, the latter from 14 to 16. The "Pennsylvanian" says:

"Mr. Wheeler arrived in this city on Wednesday, bringing with him the servants.—They desired to accompany him to Nicaragua, which everybody knows is a free State, and some of whose officials are of negro blood. Mr. Wheeler dined at Bloodgood's Hotel, in order to await the afternoon train to New York, whither he was going, to take direct passage to Nicaragua. His servants were to accompany him, as a matter of choice, and not by compulsion. At Bloodgood's, it appears, there are negro servants, with whom Mr. Wheeler's servants freely mixed, and informed them of their destination, and of the fact of their being slaves.

This was not mentioned by the latter by way of complaint, but merely in exultation at the prospect of having a pleasant sea voyage with the master, and seeing a foreign country. The negro waiters at Bloodgood's are suspected of having communicated the intelligence of these slaves being at their hotel with Mr. Wheeler to a man named Passmore Williamson, an official member of the Anti-Slavery Society.

Mr. Wheeler left Bloodgood's with his servants, without suspecting that he was soon to be subjected to insult and outrage. The steamer Washington lay at the end of the wharf, but a few yards distant. He entered on board, and remained unmolested until just before the third bell rang for starting for New York. It was in the full light of day—say five o'clock in the afternoon.—Suddenly the boat was entered by from ten to twenty negroes, headed by Williamson,

who stated to Mr. Wheeler that he wanted a few words of conversation with his servants. Mr. Wheeler, in a moment of supposed false security, acceded to his request, and was immediately confronted with the female servant. Williamson, in an excited manner, took hold of her clothing and said:

"You are in a free State, and are now free—come on shore, and have your liberty."

The woman held back, and exclaimed:

"I want to go with my master," and burst into tears.

The two boys also began to cry, and expressed a desire to "go with their master."

The infuriated gang of lawless negroes who had accompanied their companion, Williamson, on board the boat, now surrounded the servants of Mr. Wheeler; and as the latter stepped forward to interfere, as they were forcing them on shore, a black rascal belonging to the gang thrust himself before him, and said, with a threatening gesture:

"If you interfere, I will cut your throat on the spot, from ear to ear."

Several gentlemen offered to assist Mr. Wheeler in reclaiming his property and punishing his assailants; but he declined their proffered services, which might have led to a general outbreak, and remarked, that "he lived in a land of laws, and would seek whatever redress he might have in a court of justice."

The Infernal Machines at Sebastopol and in the Baltic.

The London Times correspondent gives the following account of the small mines, which the Russians have strewed the ground with about their out-works:

I was shown here (at the Mamelon) one of these extraordinary fougases, or small mines, which are exploded at the touch of the foot, and which the Russians planted thickly about their advanced works. A strong case containing powder is sunk in the ground, and to it is attached a thin glass tube containing sulphuric or nitric acid. This portion of the tube is just laid above the earth, where it can be readily hid by a few blades of grass or stone. If a person steps on it he bends the tin tube and breaks the glass tube inside.—The acid immediately escapes and runs down the tin tube till it arrives close to its insertion into the case, and there meets a few grains of chlorate of potash. Combustion instantly takes place, the mine explodes, and not only destroys everything near it, but throws out a quantity of bitumen, with which it is coated, in a state of ignition, so as to burn whatever it rests upon. Later in the day, I very nearly had a practical experience of the working of these mines, for an English sentry, who kindly warned me off, did not indicate the exact direction till he found he was in danger of firing it, when he became very communicative on the subject. One of them blew up during the armistice, but I don't know what damage it did. We have lost several men by them. When the ground is occupied by the Russians they mark them by small flags, which are removed when the enemy advance. It makes it disagreeable walking in the space between the works.

The following is a description of one of the machines which are sunk in the Baltic, which have caused so much apprehension among the allied fleets:

Each machine consists of a cone of galvanized iron, sixteen inches in diameter at the base and twenty from the base to apex; it is divided into three chambers, the one near the base being largest, and containing air causes to float with the base uppermost. In the centre of this chamber is another, which holds a tube with fuse in it, and an apparatus for firing it. This consists of two little iron rods, which move in guides, and are kept projected over the sides of the base by springs which press them outwards.

When anything pushes either of these rods inward, it strikes against a lever, which moves like a pendulum, in the fuse tube, and the lower end of the tube breaks or bends a small leaden tube, containing a combustible compound, which is set on fire by coming in contact with some sulphuric acid in a capillary tube, which is broken at the same time, and so fires this fuse, which communicates with the powder contained in the chamber at the apex of the cone, and which holds about nine or ten pounds.

At the extreme apex is a brass ring, to which is attached a rope and some pieces of granite, which moors them about 9 or 10 feet below the surface, so that the only vessels they could hurt, the gun boats, float quietly over them, and now we know what they are, they have been disarmed of all their dread. But they prove dangerous playthings; the Commander-in-Chief was examining one of the fuse tubes that was supposed to be spoilt, for it was full of mud and water, when he accidentally touched the lever, and it exploded in his hands, scattering the mud into the faces of all present, and literally throwing dirt into their eyes, but doing no hurt.

[From the Columbus (O.) Journal.]

Jacob Strawn, the Great Drover.

The papers frequently mention this wonderfully successful farmer and drover, who emigrated some time since, from Muskingum county, of this State, to Illinois. In a letter to the *Tribune* a correspondent thus tells of him:

In the vicinity of Jacksonville is the most noted man in Illinois, not excepting the "little giant." I am told that he is a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, and that he emigrated to the prairies many years ago with money enough to buy a quarter section of land. He is of medium stature, but his frame has been of immense power and toughness. Some times when he has been purchasing cattle he has accomplished the almost incredible feat of riding on horseback nine successive days and nights, with no sleep but what he got in the saddle. His judgment of cattle is almost infallible. He will ride into a drove of cattle, glance over it with incredible quickness, hunting the number, singling out the average ox, computing from him the whole drove, and offering a price for the whole more promptly than many would for one ox. He has the reputation of being a fair dealer and will not haggle with those who sell and buy of him. If his customers like his terms that ends the matter, and if not it certainly ends it. He measures out his plans weeks ahead by the half hour, never failing in his engagements and never forgiving the laggard who keeps him waiting. His cattle business enlarged enormously, until he purchased and sold many thousands a year. All the money not needed in this business was invested in lands, and it is said that he has never been known to sell an acre. His home farm contains ten thousand acres, and a gentleman told me that one field on that farm, planted year after year with corn, contains three thousand acres, and another four thousand. Near La Salle he has a tract of some six or seven thousand acres, and besides those many smaller farms of a section, less or more. His landed estate is said to be worth a million of dollars.

His mode of dealing with tenants is characteristic. He assigns them certain tracts, and tells them he wants them to put in so many acres of corn, agreeing if they work well, to pay them so much a bushel for the crop when ripe. In the fall he brings each man his money, and then drives to each man a certain number of cattle and hogs, and says: "I will pay you so much a head to feed these this winter all they can eat, and you are to have them at my house on the first day of next May." On the specified day his droves are coming in from all directions, and buyers from the Eastern cities are there, attending the greatest cattle market in the West, if not in America. The beef cattle on the gounds amount to thousands, and the drovers are able to get just what they want. And what is singular, this man never keeps book accounts, retaining the minutest details of his immense business in his memory, and filling up his engagements with perfect exactness.

A few years since such protracted tasking of mind and body broke him down, and I am told that he is showing too many signs of age for a man said not to be 60. In some respects he is the most remarkable man in Illinois, the like of whom will not soon be seen again. His name is Jacob Strawn.

Harry Sampson Obtains Revenge.

Mr. Snarl resides in Forsyth street. Mr. Snarl is an old bachelor, with an Irish girl for a house-keeper. Snarl lives in good style, but has some queer notions. He dislikes dogs above all things, organ-grinders and beggars not excepted.

Snarl's next door neighbor is Harry Sampson. Now, Harry is the very opposite of old Mr. Snarl. He sets a high value on a dog, and thinks there is only one article equal to a Newfoundlander, and that's a woman. Harry has several specimens of the canine race. The other evening they got up a howling match because the moon became eclipsed. They commenced about ten o'clock, and kept it up till the sun got an inch and a half above Williamsburg.

This so annoyed Mr. Snarl that he had Harry jerked up "for a nuisance" and fined $10. Harry paid the money, but resolved on revenge. The next morning the following advertisement appeared in the Herald:

WANTED.—At Forsyth street, two Bull Dogs and four Spaniel Pups. For full-blooded Dogs the highest price will be paid. Call between 4 and 6 P. M.

JAMES SNARL.

We need not say that the advertisement was inserted by Harry. His reason for making the calls between four and six P. M., was because Mr. Snarl was always out at that hour, taking an airing around the Battery.

At the hour specified, dogs and pups might have been seen going up the Bowery to Grand, to Forsyth, and up Forsyth to the mansion occupied by Mr. Snarl.

The first person that pulled the door-bell was a butcher boy from Centre Market, with a pair of bull-dogs that would "tear h—l out of a tiger." Maggie answered the bell, when the following coloquy took place:

"Does Mr. Snarl live here?"

"He does. Why do you ax?"

"I've got some dogs for him."

"Dogs for Mr. Snarl—mother of Moses, did you ever; you've mistook the door."

"Devil a bit of it—read that."

Here Syksie took out the Morning, Herald, and showed Maggie the advertisement. Maggie was thunderstruck, still there was "no denying the advertisement." She accordingly tolk Syksie to go into the backyard "wid dogs," and await the return of Mr. Snarl.—Syksie did so. In about two minutes Maggie was again summoned by the door-bell.

"What do you want?"

"Mr. Snarl; I've got them dogs he wanted."

"You have—well, then go into the yard wid the other blackguard."

No. 2 followed No. 1; No. 2 was soon followed by No. 3, who was succeeded by lots 5, 6 and 7. By half-past five the back yard contained twenty-one bull-dogs and fourteen spaniels. The former got up a misunderstanding, and by the time Mr. Snarl arrived, seven spaniels had been placed *hors du combat*, while a brindle bull-dog from Fulton Market was going to the third fight with "a yallar terrier" from Mott-street.

Mr. Snarl reached home a few minutes before six. Maggie opened the door, and burst out as follows:

"For the love of the peace go back and stop 'em. They are ateing one another up, and if not chocked, off will devour the cestern.—Since the days of Crummell I've not seen such hullabalo entirely."

Snarl "went back"—Snarl looked into the yard and would have sworn, but he could not find oaths sufficiently powerful to do justice to his feelings. When we left, Mr. Snarl was emptying "the back-yard" with an ax-helve. The next morning Harry Sampson complained of him for having "a dog fight" on his premises. Snarl was fined twenty-five dollars—fifteen dollars for having "such a fight," and ten dollars for being "an old hypocrite." It is not necessary for us to say that Harry Sampson slept better that night than any night since the war with Mexico.—*New York Dutchman.*

A large mastiff dog was carried over the Genesee Falls, at Rochester, on Friday. He emerged in safety, and was very soon seen wagging his tail on the flats in exultation.—The height is 92 feet.

A young man named John Barnes, aged seventeen years, bled to death last week in Buffalo, N. Y., from the effects of a tooth which had been extracted some days previous.

The Kansas Legislature has excluded all the free soil members who were at first admitted to seats under the Governor's certificate.

Money is defined to be a composition for taking stains out of character.

BLANK WARRANTS
For Sale at this Office.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

WHEAT MARKET. SPRINGS' MILLS.

I wish to purchase three or four hundred thousand bushels of good merchantable wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash price.

Charlotte, from its facilities of transportation, is one of the best inland markets in the Southern States. I have erected large Merchant Mills contiguous to the Railroad, capable of grinding three hundred barrels of flour per day, and to keep them running I must have wheat. So bring it along, if you want the highest figure for it.

I am prepared to grind for toll. If you want flour whose brand will be sufficient to sell it in any market in the world, here is the place to have it manufactured. These Mills have already made a reputation not inferior to any in the country.

LEROY SPRINGS.

June 28, 1855. 3m.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st. 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.

P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.

Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.

John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.

Thos. Waring Auditor " " " "

John King, Agent " " " "

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.

French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.

Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.

N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.

W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Bonnets, Bonnets.

We have just received this morning by Express, a lot of beautiful English Straw Bonnets. Will the ladies call and examine them?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

July 2.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

Look at This.

The Local Preachers, belonging to the "Local Preachers' Association" of Reems Creek circuit, will please remember that the first anniversary of said society will be held at Big Ivy meeting house, commencing on the Friday night immediately preceding the 3d Sabbath in August, proximo. It is hoped all the members will be present, and that "the meeting may be a profitable one to us all.

J. A. REAGAN, *Sec'y.*

July 10th, 1855.

At Cost and Carriage!

The greatest bargains may be had in Ready Made Clothing, by calling at the New York Store, opposite the Court House.

I have on hand a splendid assortment of all sorts, sizes, and priced Summer Clothing, such as Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., which will be sold at cost and carriage. Also Boots and Shoes.

I would return my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of it.

As I am much in need of money, I hope all who are indebted either by note or account, will call and settle, without delay. By so doing, they will save themselves cost, and me trouble.

J. B. LOWENBERG.

Asheville, July 19.—tf.

NEW FIRM.

WILSON & BROWN have recently established themselves at the

Tailoring Business

In Asheville, and have just received a fine lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Of all kinds. Also, a variety of Cloths, Vestings and Cassimeres; all of which they will sell for cash as cheap as they can be had anywhere.

They will also attend with despatch to Cutting and Making, and all other matters pertaining to their business.

J. W. WILSON.
J. A. BROWN.

Asheville, July 12, 1855.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 Months:

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	10 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

State of North Carolina..

CALDWELL COUNTY.

In Equity,

Superior Court of Equity Spring Term, '55.

Francis P. Glass and Caleb L. Bowman.

vs.

John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Ann E. Kent, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, to wit: Nathan Zimmermon and wife Eliza, James H. Bowman, Washington Bowman and John Bowman all defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening, and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, Nathan Zimmermon and wife Elvira, James Bowman, Washington Bowman, and John Bowman, defendants, are non-residents of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News at Asheville, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, then and there to plead answer or demur to the bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, W. M. Puett, Clerk and Master of said Court, office in Lenoir, first Monday in May, 1855.

W. M. PUETT, C. M. E.

July 5, 6t.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

H. T. Burnett

vs.

Nancy Burnett.

Petition for Divorce:

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Nancy Burnett, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Cl'k.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Cl'k.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

A. B. Shooler

vs.

Eliza Shooler.

Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Eliza Shooler, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court at office the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Cl'k.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Cl'k.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

William Welch

vs.

Elizabeth Welch.

Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the said Defendant, Elizabeth Welch, personally to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER. *Cl'k.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Cl'k.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have *Wool Carded*, in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then, with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Rolls will be made every time, if the wool is right.

Terms as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Rolls are taken away.

J. S. WEAVER.

Reems' Creek, April 19, 1855.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Attention, Tailors!

A Tailor who is sober, industrious, and a good workman, could do a first rate business by locating at the Isabella Mine, Ducktown, Tenn. For any further information apply to

J. M. DAVIDSON, & CO.

Ducktown, Tenn. May 24, 1855—6t.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

FLOUR, FLOUR.

ATTENTION, ALL ye FLOUR EATERS!

We have on hand a superior article of Flour—Telford's best make—at $5 per sack; also a small lot in barrels, at $10.

Come quick, if you want any "Flour doings," as we can't keep it. Also on hand a very superior article of Corn Meal.

J. M. BLAIR & Co.

June 7, 1855.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmenmt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855. 1y.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, oldsores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

MURDER!!!

$500 REWARD!

ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dandridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone, and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension any where in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.

BENJAMIN HENRY.

March 1, 1855—tf.

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good

MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superior workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.

Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers. W. T. DICKENSON & Co.

Stocksville, P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.

March 15, 1855—6m.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. *J. M. BLAIR.*

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[CHAPTER CCXXX.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post Roads in lieu of those heretofore established, viz:

[CONTINUED.]

From Fulton, by Henla, Union Grove, and Empire, to Sterling.

From Fort Wayne, Indiana, by Rochester, Rensselaer, Lacon, Illinois, Toulon, New Boston, Toolsboro, Iowa, Wapelle, Washington, Oskaloosa, Indianola, and Winterset, to Council Bluff.

From Galena, by Avery, Elizabeth, Dernida, and Hanover, to Galena.

From Galena, by Hanover, Portsmouth, Savannah, Argo, Bluffville, Fulton, Albany, Cordova, Port Byron, and Hampton, to Mobile.

From Galena, by South Hollow, to Dunlieth.

From Galesburgh, by Haw creek, Maquan, Uniontown, and Middle Grove, to Farmington.

From Galesburg, by Granate, Iona, Utah, Millersburg, Ferdinand, and Drury, to Muscatine.

From Galesburg, by Centre Point, Henderson, Ontario, Heath Land, Andover, and Morristown, to Green River.

From Galesburg to Oquawka.

From Galesburg, by Victoria, Lafayette, Toulon, Elmira, Osciola, to Tiskilwa.

From Galesburg, to Burlington, Iowa.

From Golconda, by Big Bay City, to New Liberty.

From Golconda, by J. R. Pott's, to Brookiyn.

From Golconda, by Bolton, and Sarashville, to Marion.

From Golconda, by Rock and Broad Oak, to Vienna.

From Grayville, by Albion, Parker's, Fairview, Olney, Newton, and Greenup, to Charleston.

From Greenup, by Springville, to Republican.

From Greenup, by Paradise, to Cochran's Grove.

From Greenup, by Cedran and Campbell, to Charleston.

From Havanna, by Quiver, Pilot, Hill, Long Point, and Allen's Grove, to Delavan.

From Hennepin, by Floria, Caladonai, Ox Bow, and Magnolia, to Wenona Station.

From Hickory Hill, by Keeneville and Bell Prairie, to Mount Leambare.

From Henry, by Lone Tree and Urispe, to Fiskilma.

From Hick's Mills, De Kalb county, to Cherry Valley, Winnebago county.

From Hillsboro, by Woodsboro, Mount Kingston, Station, Bunker Hill, and Woodburne, to Shipman.

From Hutsonville, by Annapolis, to Bell Air.

From Hutsonville to Elkton.

From Holly, by Illinois City, Copper creek, and Eliza, to New Boston.

From Jacksonville, by New Bethel, Ben. H. Page's, A. H. Calvin's, Samuel B. Hodges, and Turkeytown, to Peter Wagnon's.

From Jacksonville, by Sandy, Manchester, White-hall, Carrollton, Kane, Jersyville, Delhi, and Godfrey, to Alton.

From Jacksonville, by Indian creek, Emerald Point, Rushawa, Petersburg, and Sweet Water, to Middletown.

From Jacksonville, by Arcadia, to Beardstown.

From Jacksonville, by Franklin, Waverly, Locust Spring, Cummington, and Hoover's Point, to Carlinville.

From Jefferson, by Layden Centre and Layden, to Segene.

From Jerseyville, by Jalapa, Letcherville, Greenfield, Athensville, and Scottsville, to Franklin.

From Jerseyville, by Otter creek, to Grafton.

From Jerseyville, by Jersey Landing, and Portage, Des Sioux, to St. Charles, Mo.

From Joliet, by Selfridgeville and Channahon, to Sandy Ridge.

From Joliet, by Lockport, to Plainfield.

From Joliet, by Jackson creek and Reed's Grove, to Wilmington.

From Jonesboro, by Cypress creek, to Metropolis City.

From Jonesboro, by Western Saratoga, Sugar creek, and Bainbridge, to Marion.

From Junction to St. Charles.

From Kankakee Depot, by Bloomville, Pierce, and Wallingford, to Green Garden.

From Kankakee Depot, by Blourbonnais Grove, to Rockville.

From Kankakee Depot, by Renasa, Sammon's Point, and Farmer's Home, to Plato.

From Kankakee Depot, by Laneburg, and Limestone, to Harle creek.

From Kankakee Depot, by Momence, to Yellow Head Grove.

From Kankakee Depot, by Aroma, Mount Langum, Democrat, and Courtwright's Mills, to Iroquois.

From Kappa, by West Wood, Eureka, Woodford, and Matamoras, to Spring Bay.

From Kappa, by Money creek, Lexington, Selma, Indian Grove, Avoca, Pontiac, Sunbury, New Michigan, Eagle, and Farm Ridge, to Ottawa.

From Kaskaskia, by Red Bud, and Prairie du Long, to Bellville.

From Kaskaskia, by Ellis Grove, Preston, Risdon, Lewzburg, and Chewing, to Bellville.

From Keithsburg, in Mercer county, by Pope creek, Hendersonville, to Knoxville.

From Keithsburg, by Sun Beam, Pope creek, and Henderson, to Galesburg.

From Knoxville, by the Fuquasa Settlement, Robbins Farm, Red Oak Grove, and Cambridge Court House, to Genessee

From Knoxville, by Magnon, Fairview, and Independence, to Lewistown.

From Lacon, by Steuben, Lawn, Ridge, and Valley, to Wyoming.

From Lacon, by Shame's Point, and Robert's Point, to Magnolia.

From Lacon to Weenona Station.

From La Harpe to Blandingsville.

From La Salle, by Todd's Mills, Galloway, Reading, Long Point, and Rook's creek, to Pontiac.

From La Salle, by Arlington, Lamoille, May Hill, Binghampton, Shelburne, and Amboy, to Dixon.

From Lancaster Landing, by Timber, Brunswick, Farmington. French creek, Elmore, Littletonville, Victoria, Walnut Grove, Bishop Hill, and Red Oak, to Cambridge.

From Lacon to Toulon.

From Laurenceville, by Petty's, Stringtown, St. Marie, Newton, and Rose Hill, to Greenup.

From Lawrenceville, by Old Farm, Flat Rock, and New Hebron, to Robinson.

From Lena, by Howardsville, Granvale, Millville, Mount Summer, and Thatcher, to Baltimore.

From Lewistown, by Cuba, Fialt, Ellisville, and Troy Mills, to St. Augustine.

From Leyden Centre, by Mainville, Elk Grove, Plum, Palatine, and Shaumburg, to Barrington.

From Lisbon, by Ohio Farm, to Au. Sable.

From Louisville to Maysville.

From Louisville, by Larkinsburg. Hickory creek, and Four Mile Prairie, to Vandalia.

From Lyons, by Brush Hill, to Downer's Grove.

From Jonesboro, by Cane's Store, and Luth's Store to York.

From Macomb, by Drowning Fork, Virgil, Ellisville, and Fair View, to Farmington.

From Macomb, by Johnson, Table Grove, [and] Bernadotte, to Lewistown.

From Macomb, by Drowning Fork, Avon, St. Augustine, Warrenton, and Abingdon, to Galesburg.

From Macomb, by Burnsville, Swan creek, Roseville, Monmouth, Spring Grove, North Henderson, Pope creek, Farlow's Grove, Preemption, Pleasant Ridge, and Camden, to Rock Island.

From Merengo, by Riley, Ney, Genoa, Sycamore, De Kalb, Centre, Lost Grove, Squaw Grove, and Somonauk, to Buck Branch, on the Aurora Extension Railroad.

From Marengo, by Romeo, Dunham, Big Foot, and Walworth, Wis, to Darien.

From Marshall, by Margaretta, and Westfield, to Charleston.

From Marshall, by Fincastle, to Grand View.

From Marshall, by Salisbury, Campbell, and Springville, to Shelbyville.

From McLeansboro, by Night's Prairie, Hall, and Webb's Prairie, to Benton.

From McLeansboro to Liberty.

From McLeansboro, by Keenville, and Bell Prairie, to Hickory Hill.

From McLeansboro to Marion.

From McLeansboro, by Rector, to Equality.

From Maulding's Mills, by Hopkins Grove, Daw's Store, and William L. Britton's, to Benton.

From Mendota, by Princeton, and Weathersfield, to Galesburg.

From Mendota, by Troy Grove, Ovid, Lee Centre, Franklin Grove, Taylor, Daysville, Lee, Fitz Henry, Stillwater, and Kishwakie, to Rockford.

From Medota, by Perkins Grove, Lamoille, and Dover, to Princeton.

From Mendota, by Troy Grove, to Dimmick.

From Metropolis City, by Brooklyn, to Paducah, Ky.

From Marengo, by Delavan, Wis., to White Water.

From Middleport, by Wool, Quitman, and Butler, to Urbana.

From Middleport, by Milford, Rio, North Fork, and Myer's Mills, to Danville.

From Middleport, by Milford, Oxford, Brigham's Grove, and Montmorency, to Lafayette, Indiana.

From Middleport to the nearest Post Office, on the Illinois Central Railroad.

From Moline, by Brooklyn, Green River, Penny's Ferry, Sharon, Spring Hill, Portland, Prophetstown, and Calema, to Dixon.

From Moline, by Hampton, Port Bryon, Erie, Lynden, Coma, Sterling, and Gap Grove, to Dixon.

From Makena by Chelsea, Green Garden, Wallingsford, Pierce, Bloomville, Bourbanais, to Kankakee Depot.

From Monmouth, by Dunny, Little York, and Pope's Mills, to New Boston.

From Monmouth, by Grove Farm, and Olena, to Hopper's Mills.

From Mokena, by Hadley, Gooding's Grove, Palos, [and] Orland, to Mokena.

From Mount Carmel, by New Hope, Albion, and Wabash, to Fairfield.

From Mount Carmel to Princeton, Indiana.

From Mount Carmel, by Gard's Point, Mill Prairie, Parkersburg, and Franzonia, to Maysville.

From Mount Carmel, by Friendsville, Mier Bon Pas, and Calhoun, to Olney.

From Mount Carmel, Friendsville, Mier, Ruark, and Olive, to Lawrenceville.

From Mount Carmel to Hanover.

From Mount Carmel, by Pleasant Valley, to Howardsville.

From Morris, by Mazan, Clarion, and Fairmount, to Dwight.

From Morris, by Lisbon, Halderman's Grove, Newark, Millington, and Ashbury, to Sandwick.

From Morris, by Lisbon, and Newark, to the Station East of Lanmonack, on the Aurora Extension Railroad.

From Morris, Vanceborough, Ava, Rock Run, and Rock Grove, to Spring Grove.

From Mount Morris to Buffalo Grove.

From Montezuma to Glasgow.

From Murphysboro, by Carbondale, to Marion.

From Naples, by Griggsville, Pittsfield, Barry, and Kinderhook, to Hannibal, Mo.

From Naples, by Weredasia, Arenzville, and Virginia, to Bath.

From Naples to Perry.

From Naperville, by Warrenville, to Wheaton.

From New Harmony, Indiana, by McLeansboro, Benton, Pleasant Shades, Mount Hawkins, Pinckneyville, Galum, and Steel's Mills, to Chester.

From Nashville, by Raneysburg, Pinckneysville, and Vergennes, to Murphysboro.

From New Erin, by Waddam's Grove, McConnell's Grove, Winslow, and Cady's, to Monroe, in Wisconsin.

From Nashville, by Richview Station, Blissville, Mount Vernon, Black Oak, Maudlin's Mills, and New Franklin to Fairfield.

From Nashville, by Sassafras Hill, and Beaman, to Carlyle.

From Niles, by South Northfield, Northfield, Deerfield, and Emmit, to Waukegan.

From Noysville, by Proviso, York Centre, Bonaparte, Lisle, Warrenville, and Big Woods, to Aurora.

From Nauvoo, by Indianola, Pontoosac, Dallas City, Shokaken, Harper's Mills, Oquawka, Keithsburg, and New Boston, to Millersburg.

From Newton, by Willow Hill, Yale, Zero, and Johnson's Mills, to Martinsville.

From New Haven to Benton.

From Olney to St. Marie.

From Oquawka, by Keithsburg, New Boston, and Millersburg, to Rock Island.

From Oregon, by Mount Morris, Adaline and Crane's Grove, to Freeport.

From Oregon, by Plain's Point, and White Rock, to Lindenwood.

From Ottawa, by Prairie Centre, Ophir, and No Grove, to Mendota.

From Ottawa, by Dayton, Serena, Northville, Ashbury, and Pennfield, to Bristol.

From Ottawa, by Norway, Mission Point, Newark, Pavillion, Mansfield, Bristol, Oswego, and Montgomery, to Aurora.

From Ottawa, by Brookfield, Waupousie, and Mason, to Wilmington.

From Oquawka to Burlington, Iowa.

From Paoula Station, by Metamora, to Spring Bay.

From Palestine, by Robinson, Elkton, Bell Air, and Hazeldell, to Greenup.

From Paris to Goshen.

From Pekin, by Tremont, Mackenaw, Stout's Grove, and Wilksboro, to Bloomington.

From Pekin, by Spring Leeke, to Havanna.

From Pekin, by Dillon and Armington, to Mount Hope.

From Pekin, by Dillon, Armington, and Mount Hope, to Waynesville.

From Pekin, by Circleville, to Delavan.

From Pekin, by Kingston Mines, and Timber, to Canton.

From Peoria, by Little Detroit, Spring Bay, Partridge creek, and Crow creek, to Lacon.

From Peoria, by Farmington, Fairview, Ellisville, Macomb, Carthage, Chili, and Mendon, to Quincy.

From Peoria, by Wesley city, to Groveland.

From Peoria, by Washington, Matemora, Low Point, Washburn, Crow Meadow, Magnolia, Mount Palatine, Point Republic, Lowell, Tanica Station, and Deer Park, to Ottawa.

From Peoria, by Chillicothe, Lacon, Henry, Hennepin, Florid, and Grandville, to Tonica Station, Illinois, Central Railroad.

From Peoria, by Norton, and Painville, to Concord.

From Peoria, by Mount Hawley, Southampton, Wyoming, Toulon, Weathersfield, Burnes, Genessee, Sharon, Erie, and Kingsburg, to Fulton.

From Peoria, by Farmington, Fairview, Ellisville, Macomb, Argyle, and Carthage, to Warsaw.

From Peru, by Troy Grove, Paw Paw Grove, Shabouche's Grove, Cottonville, Bushe's Point, and Lacy, to Belvidere.

From Pittsfield to New London, Missouri.

From Pittsfield, by New Hartford, Atlas, and Rockford, to Louisiana.

From Pittsfield to Carrollton.

From Pittsfield, by Griggsville, Perry, and Chambersburg, to Versailles.

From Pittsfield, by Martinsburg, and Pleasant Hill, to Clarksville.

From Pittsfield, by Melton, to Montezuma.

From Plainfield, by Naansey, to Oswego.

From Pulaski, by Elm Grove, Clayton, Walker's Neck, Buck Horn, and White Oak Springs, to Perry.

From Quincy to Palmyra, Mo.

From Quincy, by Ursaline, Lima, Rocky Run, Warsaw, and Hamilton, to Keokuk, Iowa.

From Quincy, by Payson, and Richfield, to Barry.

From Quincy, by Mendon, Woodville, Chili, Rough and Ready, Carthage, Webster, Fountain, Green, Friendship, and Argyle, to Macomb.

From Quincy, by Columbus, Camp Point, Clayton, Mount Sterling, Versailles, and Meredasia, to Jacksonville.

From Quincy, by Burton, Liberty, Fairweather, Beverly, Belmont, New Salem, New Maysville, and Griggsville, to Naples.

From Raleigh, by Griswold, to McLeansboro.

From Raleigh, by Bankston, Independence, and Somerset, to Elizabethtown.

From Raleigh, by H. Garner's, W. N. Mitchell's, and Thos. Saunders, to Marion.

From Riley, McHenry county, to Genoa.

From Robinson, by Oblong, and Willow Hill, to Newton.

From Robinson, by Eaton, and Anderson, to Marshall.

From Rockton, by Laona, to Monroe.

From Rockton, by Harrison, and Medium, to Laona.

From Rock Island, by Pleasant Ridge, Holly, Buffalo, Prairie, and Drury, to Muscatine, Iowa.

From Rock Island, by Camden, Prairiefield, Richland Grove, Meridian, Oxford, North Prairie, Henderson, Centre Point, and Galesburg, to Knoxville.

From Rock Island, by Camden Mills, Orion, and Cambridge, to Bum's.

From Rock Island to Davenport, Iowa.

From Rock Island, by Genesee, and Princeton, to Peoria.

From Rock Island, by Pennsylvania, Orion, Morristown, and Andover, to Cambridge court house.

From Rock Island, by Camden, Pleasant Ridge, and Millersburg, to Keithsburg.

From Rushville, by Camden, Brooklyn, Huntsville, Pulaski, Augusta, Plymouth, St. Mary's, Elm Tree, Carthage, Warsaw, and Hamilton, to Keokuk, Iowa.

From Rushville, by Littleton, Doddsville, Grind Stone, Macomb, and Blandinsville, to Burlington, Iowa.

From Rushville, by Wilson's Ferry, to La Grange Bluff.

From Rushville, by Ripley, to Mount Sterling.

From Rushville, by Astoria, Vermont, Spavia, Otto, Lewistown, Fulton Centre, Canton, Farmington, and Trivoli, to Peoria.

From Rushville, by Scott's Mill, Pleasant Ridge, Clayton, Bunt's Mills, Kingston, and Richland, to Hannibal, Mo.

From Scott, by Vienna, Waupousie Grove, and Morris, to Maiyan's, in Grundy county.

From Salem, by Racoon, Rome, Mount Vernon, Spring Garden, Ewing, Benton, Frankfort, Lake creek, Marion, Sulphur Springs, Vienna, and George's creek, to Metropolis city.

From Salem, by Mount Liberty, Bishop's Mill, Larkinsburg, and Jani, to Ewington.

From Savanna, by Sabula, Maquoketa, Anamosa, and Marion, Iowa, to Cedar Rapids.

From Shawneetown, by Saline Mines, Martha Furnace, Elizabethtown, Rosinclaire, and Rock Quarry, to Golconda.

From Shawneetown, by Poland, Duncanton, Rattle Snake, McLeansboro', Palo Alto, and Moore's Prairie, to Mount Vernon.

From Shawneetown, by Equality, Raleigh, Dorrence, Cave, Benton, Crittenden, Pleasant Shade, Mount Hawkins, Raneysburg, Nashville, Plum Hill, Akan, and Mascautah, to Belleville.

From Shawneetown, along the Middle Road, known as the Cypress Road, to David Keasler's, in Gallatin county.

From Shawneetown, by Crawford, to South Hampton.

From Shawneetown, by Bay Cross Roads, Mount Airy, Vienna, Mount Pleasant, Jonesboro, and Clear creek Landing, to Girardeau.

From Shelbyville, by Stone Coal, Woodlawn, Pana Station, Audubon, and East Fork, to Hillsboro.

From Shelby, by Coal Spring, Jericho, and Van Buren, to Greenville.

From Shelbyville, by Cochron's Grove, Bethsaida, Arno, Charleston, Hitesville, Grand View, Paris, Eldridge, New Market, and St. Mary's, to Terre Haute.

From Shelbyville, by Fruit Hill, Cold Spring, Beck's creek, Bowling Green, and Higgan's, to Vandalia.

From Shelbyville, by Ewington, and Stringtown, to Newton.

From Sparta, by Steel's Mills, Bradley, and Worthington, to Murphysboro.

From Sparta, by Texas, and Red Bud, to Waterloo.

From St. Charles, by King's Mills, Berkshire, Burlington, West Burlington, New Lebanon, Genoa, Lacy, Kingston, North Kingston, Blood's Point, and South Prairie, to Cherry Valley.

From St. Charles, by Campton, and Ohio Grove, to Sycamore.

From Springfield, by Clear Lake, Mechaniesburg, Decatur, Oakley, Cerre Gordo, Monticello, Urbanna, St. Joseph's, Homer, and Danville, to Covington, Indiana.

From Springfield, by Shelbyville, Ewington, Stringtown, St. Marie, and Lawrenceville, to Vincennes, Indiana.

From Springfield, by Buffalo, Heart, Mount Pulaski, Clinton, and Dewitt, to Santa Anna.

From Springfield, by Athens, Petersburg, Robinson's Mill, Bath, and Havanna, to Lewistown.

From Springfield, by Salisbury, Middletown, Prairie creek, Delevan, Dellan, Pekin, Tremont, and Wesley City, to Peoria.

From Springfield, by Berlin, Orleans, Jacksonville, Bethel, and Exeter, to Naples.

From Springfield, by Salisbury, Petersburg, and Panther creek, to Beardstown.

From Springfield, by Richland, Pleasant Plains, Lancaster, Virginia, Beardstown, Fredericksville, and Pleasant View, to Rushville.

From Springfield, by Rochester, Taylorville, and Prairie Bird, to Shelbyville.

From Springfield, by Salisbury, Petersburg, Panther creek, and Chandlersville, to Beardstown.

From Spring Hill, by Jefferson's Corners, Yorktown, Winnebago, Truxton, and Enon, to Princeton.

From Sterling, by Union Grove, to Albany.

From Sycamore, by Genoa, Riley, Marengo, and Durham, to Walworth, Wisconsin.

From Sycamore to De Kalb Centre.

From Sycamore, by South Grove, to Hick's Mills.

From Terre Haut, Indiana, by Livingston, Illinois, Marshall, Lodi, Martinville, Casey, Greenup, Towertown, Woodbury, Tentopolis, Wahunka Station, Ewington, Freemanton, Howard's Point, Cumberland, Vandalia, Mulbery Grove, Greensville, Pocahontas, Highland, St. Jacob, Troy, and Collinsville, to St. Louis, Missouri.

From Tiskilwa, by Providence, French Grove, Barren Grove, Burnsides, Cambridge, Andover, Meridian, Perryton Millersburg, and New Boston, to Keithsburg.

From Timber, by Brunswick, Farmington, French creek, Elmore, Truro, Victoria, Walnut Grove, Bishop Hill, and Red Oak, to Cambridge.

From Thornton Station, by New Bremen, Breman, Palos, Orland, and Goodin's Grove, to Hadley.

From Urbana to Paris, in Edgar county.

From Union Grove, by Garden Plains, to Albany.

From Vermont, by Marrietta, Lee Centre, Virgil, to Woodstock.

From Vermont, by Marrietta and Virgil, to Avon.

From Vienna, by Ash Ridge, to Caledonia.

From Virginia, by Berrytown and Hagley, to Petersburg.

From Vincennes, Indiana, by Russellville, Illinois, Vernon, Palestine, Huttonville, York, Darwin, Marshall, Big creek, Paris, Bloomfield, Ridge Farm, Richardson, and Georgetown, to Urbana.

From Vincennes, Indiana, by Lawrensville, Illinois, Black Jack, Clermont, Oloney, Maysville, Ilenia, Fredericktown, Salim, Oden Station, Sandova Station, Carlyle, Trenton, Aviston, Lebanon, Shiloh, Bellville, French Village, and Illinoistown, to St. Louis.

From Vincennes, Indiana, by St. Francisville, Ill., Hershey's Mills, Armstrong, Mount Carmel, Rochester Mills, Graysville, Phillipstown, Carmi, and New Haven, to Shawneetown.

From Warren, by Ward's Grove, to Mount Carroll.

From Warsaw to Augusta.

From Warsaw, by Monticello and Nauvoo, to Montrose, Iowa.

From Waterloo, by James' Mills and Eagle Cliffs, to Harrisonville.

From Waterloo, by Red Bud, Ruma, Evansville, and Ellis Grove, to Chester.

From Waukegan, by Wentworth, Angola, Antioch, English Prairie, Blevin's Mills, Richmond, Alden, Cogswell's Big Foot Prairie, Burton's Corners, Wilmot, State Line, and Kossuth, to Beloit, Wisconsin.

From Waukegan, by Hainsville, Fort Hill, Forksville, Mc. Henry, Ostend, Hartland, Brookdale, Woodstock, Dunham, Chemung, Boone, and Bonur, to Belvidere.

From Waukegan, by Gage's Lake, Hainsville, Fort Hill, Forkville, Lama, Merana, Berryville, to Crystal Lake.

From Waukegan, by Otsego, Newport, and Hickory, to Millburn.

From West Wheeling Station, by Deer Grove, Ela Lake, Zurich, Wauconda, Lamar, Mc. Henry, Ringwood, Hebron, Cogswell, West Hebron, Tirade, Wisconsin, and Walworth, to Delavan.

From Williamsburgh to Greenville.

From Wilmington to Mazon Clarion, and Billing's Grove, to Pontiac.

From Winchester, by Oxville and Exeter, to Naples.

From Winchester, by Florence and Detroit, to Pittsfield.

From Woodstock, by Greenwood, Boone's Mills, Hebron, and Richmond, to Genoa, Wisconsin.

From Woodstock, by Erin, Highland, Prairie, and West Hebron, to Geneva, Wis.

From Woodstock, by Belden, to Union.

From Woodstock, by Erin and Alden, to Big Foot Prairie.

WISCONSIN.

From Appleton, by Centre, and Ellington, to Bovina.

From Appleton to Wapaco.

From Aztalan, by Jefferson, Fort Atkinson, and Koskonong, to Milton.

From Baraboo, by Reedsburg, to La Crosse.

From Barton, by Wayne, to Theresa.

From Beloit, by Inmansville, Spring Valley, Hoosick, Albany, Attica, Morefield, Monticello, Tanner's Grove, Willet, Argyle, Fayette, and Georgetown, to Mineral Point.

From Beloit, by Avon, Clarence, and Juda, to Monroe.

From Berlin, by Willow creek, Poysippi, Pine River, Cedar Lake, and Lind, to Waupaca.

From Beaver Dam, by Wyocena, to Dekorra.

From Beaver Dam, by Newtown, to Alto.

From Beetown, by Hurricane Grove, Potosi, Dickeyville, Jamestown, and Fairplay to Galena, Illinois.

From Beetown to Cassville.

From Black River Falls, by Clear Water, Middle Mills, Ogally, Rush River, and Hudson, to Stillwater.

From Bloomfield, by Genoa, Richmond, Ringwood, Ill., McHenry, Forksville, Gilmer, and Long Grove, to Deer Grove.

From Brookfield Centre, by Pawaukee, Hartland, Okauchee, and Oconomowoc, to Watertown.

From Cassville, by Beetown, Lancaster, New California, and Mifflin, to Mineral Point.

From Cereseo, by Dartford, Princeton, Harrisvill, Westfield, Grand Marsh, through the valley of Lemonoire and down La Cross Valley, to La Cross on the Mississippi river.

From Columbus, by Elba, and Lowell, to Oak Grove.

From Columbus, by Fall River, Paradise Grove, East Randolph, and Shawano, to Marquette.

From Chippewa City, by Chippewa Falls, Eau Claen's Mills, Eau Galla, and North Pepin, to Reed's Landing in Minnesota.

From Darien, by Weed's Corners, Richmond, and Utter's Corners, to Whitewater.

From DeKorra to Baraboo.

From Dalls, Packwaukee, Roxo, Montello, and Nahmakum, to Princeton.

From Eagle, by Eagleville, Troy Lake, Troy Centre, Adams, La Grange, Little Prairie, and Bullion, to Eagle.

From Eau Mills, by Lower and Middle, to Upper Menominee Mills.

From Escanaba, by Bay de Noquet, Mich., and Mackinaw, to Sault St. Marie.

From Fairplay, by Hazle Green, Benton, and New Diggins, to White Oak Springs.

From Fall River, by Courtland, Cambria, and Randolph Centre, to Kingston.

From Falls of St. Croix, to La Pointe.

From Fork Atkinson, by Oakland, Christiana, and Utica, to Stoughton.

From Fort Atkinson, by Cold Spring, White Water, Heart Prairie, Sugar creek, and Elk Horn, to Geneva.

From Fond du Lac, by Rosendale, Green Lake, Tichora, Grand Prairie, Marquette, Kingston, Rock Hill, and Pigeon Grove, to Portage City.

From Fond du Lac, by Avoca, Oakfield, Le Roy, Farmersville, Maysville, Iron Ridge, Neosho, Ashippun, and Monterey, to Oconornowoc.

From Fond du Lac, by Rush Lake, Berlin, Spring Lake, Silver Lake, Wautoma, Aldmond, and Buena Vista, to Plover.

From Fond du Lac, by Taycheeda, Calmut Village, Pequot, Stockbridge, Dundas, and Wrightstown, to Green Bay.

From Fond du Lac, by Rosendale, Ripon, Ceresco, and Dartford, to Princeton.

From Fond du Lac, by Ladogo, Fairwater, Meckford, Tichora, and Grand Prairie, to Kingston.

From Fond du Lac, by Friendship, Blackwolf, Oshkosh, Vinland, Groveland, and Neenah, to Menasha.

From Grafton, by Young Hickory, Cedar creek, Hartford, and Rubicon, to Neosho.

From Gewer's Ferry, in Cedar county, by Springdale, to West Liberty.

From Green Bay, by Oneida, and Lansing, to Appleton.

From Green Bay, by Oneida, Freedom, Lansing, Ellington, Hortonville, Thompson's Mills, Mukwa, Waupace, and Hanover, to Plover.

From Green Bay, by New Franklin, to Kewaunee.

From Green Bay, by Oconto, and Clarksville, to Marinette.

From Green Bay, by Wrightstown, Kankauna, and Appleton, to Menasha.

From Green Lake, by Lenape, to Marquette.

From Helena, by Wyoming Valley, and Otter Creek, to Highland.

From Highland, by Wallace, Richland City, and Sextonville, to Richland Centre.

From Janesville, by Bachelor's Grove, Spring Valley, Decatur, Nevada, Monroe, Wiota, Shullsburg, White Oak Springs, and Council Hill, Ill., to Galena.

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishinig their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,
August 10, 1851.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.
Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

New Goods! New Goods!

JAMES M. BLAIR

IS now opening a large and elegant assortment of SPRING GOODS, suited to every class of customers. He would respectfully request the

Ladies

to call, before making their summer selections, and would particularly invite their attention to his beautiful silk tissues, berages, muslins, ginghams, &c.

THE GENTLEMEN

will find it to their advantage to examine his varied styles of *Ready Made Clothing*—coats, pants and vests; his summer dress goods, drab'detes, Italian cloths, linens, drills, and vestings. Also, his

HATS,

Silk, Panama, chip, straw, and leghorn. His fine SHOES, BOOTS, & GAITERS, will compete with any ever before offered in this market. His large assortment of

SADDLERY

has been selected with unusual care.—All cheap for cash. All he asks is a call, for he feels assured every one must be pleased, both with his goods and prices. He WILL sell, as his motto is, "quick sales and short profits."

His friends will remember that he takes all kinds of country produce, at the highest prices—chickens, turkeys, ducks, butter, eggs, &c. April 12—tf

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.
Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, **R. M. JONES**, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*
Asheville, May 3, 1855.